



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

cock is inseparably associated with Holland, and his brilliant and charming canvases depicting the many colored Dutch tulip fields have brought him lasting fame and a host of admirers.

An interesting feature of this Museum's work is the organizing of transient exhibits which are sent to the smaller towns in Ohio and neighboring States, where the people have few opportunities to view exhibitions of works of art. An exhibition of this nature, which consisted of works by notable painters born in Ohio or at present residing in the State, was first shown at the Toledo Museum and was then taken to Youngstown, where it was hung in the City Hall during the State convention of Women's Clubs in that city. Great enthusiasm was created by the exhibition, and as a result a Museum of Art Association was organized by the most influential citizens of Youngstown. The exhibition has also been shown in Akron, Cleveland and Columbus, and will continue touring the State during the remainder of the winter.

AN EARLY CHAPTER IN AMERICAN ART HISTORY

An interesting chapter in American Art History is given in a little pamphlet recently issued by the Art Club of Richmond.

"Richmond," according to this publication, "has the distinction of being the first city in the United States in which an art academy was projected. In 1783 the Chevalier Quesnay de Beaurepaire, upon the suggestion of John Page, of Rosewell, formulated the magnificent idea of establishing in Richmond, Virginia, the Academy of Sciences and Fine Arts of the United States of America. The academy, to be patterned after that of France, was to be associated with the Royal Societies of Paris, Brussels and London. The Chevalier, distinguished both in France and in America, brought before Louis XVI its establishment, receiving the approval of the king and the support of the French Academy.

"Houdon, Vernet, Lavoisier, the Marquis de la Fayette, the Marquis de Montalembert, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Condorcet and Dacier were

among the associates in Paris of the American Academy; eminent citizens of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore cooperated; a sum of sixty thousand francs was obtained, more than half of which was collected in Virginia. Edmund Randolph, Governor; John Harvie, Mayor; Colonel Archibald Cary, Speaker of the Senate; Robert Greenhow; Mr. Madison, President of William and Mary; Mrs. Bolling, of Petersburg, and others lent their names as patrons.

"A building was erected on the square bounded by Broad, Marshall, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. In the cornerstone were placed two silver plates, one bearing the inscription of Masonic Lodge Number 13; the other, engraved in part as follows: 'In the year of our Lord 1786. . . Patrick Henry, being Governor of Virginia, the plan of an Academie projected by Alexander Maria Quesnay. . . is consummated.'

"One professor was appointed. He was ready to leave France, when the advent of the French Revolution annihilated the association. The academy building became a theater, in which was held the convention ratifying the Constitution of the United States."

The Richmond Art Club of today is endeavoring to carry on these traditions. It has a membership of over 300, of which a third are student members. It holds exhibitions, gives weekly lectures, conducts an art school, and in various ways endeavors to spread the knowledge of art and induce its appreciation. The president is Major James H. Dooley. It is a chapter of the American Federation of Arts.

THE NOSE-GAY TEA ROOM—AN EXPERIMENT IN PLASTIC DECORATION

The idea of making an attractive tea room of the basement of the Plastic Club of Philadelphia has been for some time a pet project of several of the club's members. Through the generosity of three members of the Board the project became a possibility last spring and the work was at once passed over to an Advisory Committee on Decoration consisting of Miss Elizabeth Abel, Miss Janet Wheeler, Mrs. Clara Mideira, Mrs. Carroll Williams,